

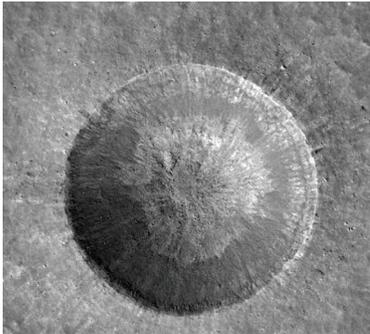


# Lunar Features as Seen by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter



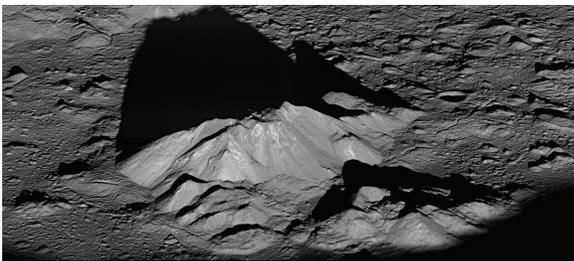
# Highlighted Lunar Features

## Linné Crater



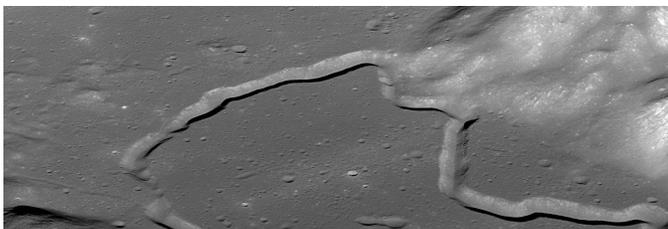
With its bowl shape and pristine features, lunar scientists consider Linné, a 2.2 km diameter crater, to be an excellent example of a simple impact crater. With the Narrow Angle Camera (NAC) aboard the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), Linné's stunning shape is revealed for all to see.

## Tycho Crater



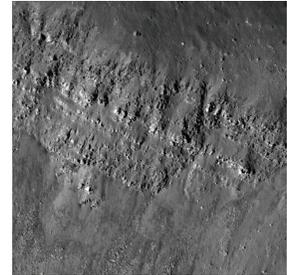
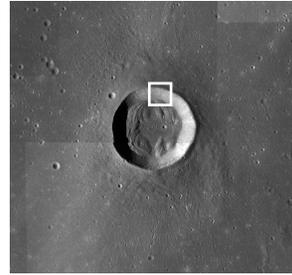
With its bright rays that splash across the nearside, Tycho crater is one of the most prominent features on the Moon. The large central peak in the center of the image is about 15 km wide.

## Hadley Rille – Apollo 15



In 1971, Apollo 15 astronauts landed within a few kilometers from the rim of Hadley Rille, a valley formed by flowing lava, near the Appenine Mountains. Astronauts Scott and Irwin sampled rocks near the rim of Hadley. Hadley Rille is 1.2 kilometers wide

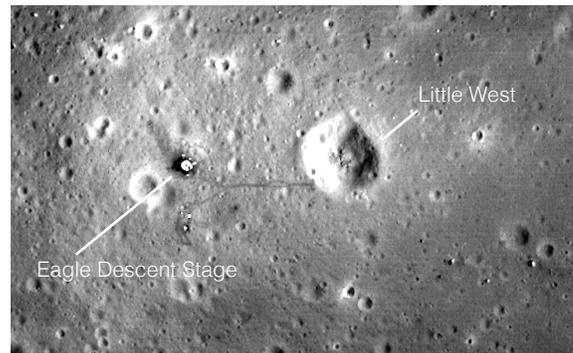
## Bessel Crater



500 meters

Bessel crater, seen in the image above left, is a moderately well preserved 16 km impact crater whose walls expose thin layers of mare basalt flows. Scientists use outcrops of exposed bedrock, like those seen in the walls of Bessel crater shown above right, to help them understand the geologic history of an area.

## Mare Tranquilitatis – Apollo 11



The astronauts of Apollo 11 made history in the Sea of Tranquility: it was here they became the first humans to set foot on the Moon. For scale, the Eagle Descent Stage (seen above) is 3.4 m across.



All images featured on this page were taken by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Camera. Image credit NASA/GSFC/ASU